The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,047.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....Rs.	42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „ ..... „	24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „ ..... „	14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „ ..... „	5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second do ..... „ 2 8
Third do ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
„ Carwar	14	„ Galle	22
„ Mangalore	15	„ Negapatam	25
„ Cannanore	16	„ Pondicherry.....	26
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Madras	28
„ Calicut	17	„ Coconada	29
„ Beypore.....	17	„ Vizagapatam .....Oct.	1
„ Cochin	18	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Alleppy	19	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Tuticorin	20	„ False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	5

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Fao	6
„ Guadur.....	21	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat.....	23	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat.....	13
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	15
	Oct.		
„ Fao	1	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,870 tons, will be DESPATCHED about 10TH PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess.

The rates of Passage are as follows :—

1st Class to Suez £90
„ to Liverpool..... 50
2nd Class „ 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is a'ster-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

18th August 1871.

N.B.—Forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez „	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£18- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and 40s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free [illegible] First Class 200 lbs., and Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway [illegible] ALEXANDRIA, with all the [illegible] First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3, and under 10 years at Half Fares. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., and Class 2 cwt. 100 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Persian Steam Ships and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports in the Adriatic, Turkish and Greek Ottoman, shipped by these vessels under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, or vice versâ, will be received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Steamers at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Navigation Company.

A. C. Gumpertz, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

FOR LONDON

(To sail about the 5th)

THE Fine [illegible] Ship WHITTING[illegible] superior accommodation for a few [illegible] For particulars apply to

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ 650 „ 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,963 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Ashoye, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limitednumber of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez £30,
To Havre £45,
To London £50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£42	.....	£15	
Suez	36	.....	22	
Port Said.....	38	.....	24	Including Wines.
Alexandria.....	39	.....	25	
Messina	45	.....	32	
Naples	47	.....	33	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	
Genoa	50	.....	34	
Marseilles,(transhipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	35	Without Food.
				 14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1ST OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the three Properties, respectively situated in Dady Sett's Athushberam Lane, Pinjrapole Lane, and Mody Street, by order of the Mortgagee, advertised for the 6th, 7th, and 8th day of September, inst., have been postponed to the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September 1871.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A first-class Mahogany full size Billiard Table with 6 lights Bronze and gilt Lamps, &c.

An invoice of crockeryware consists of fancy teapots, gilt and Etruscan jugs, gilt vases, Parian busts, bread plates, porcelain toys, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever, chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 2'th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Fenson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, "The Wilderness," Mazagon. Apply to Bennett & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatuency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The S.S. INDUS, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 12th August 1871.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. POONAH, from Southampton, 5th August 1871.
„ ARABIAN, from Liverpool, 6th August 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

THE COMMITTEE of the SAILORS' HOME are ready to receive proposals from respectable parties to act as PURVEYORS of the Home. Conditions may be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary, to whom applications are to be sent on or before the 19th instant.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for the purpose of PASSING THE FINAL ACCOUNTS of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 1st day of September 1871.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCHRISHNA, } Liquidators.

THE IMPROVED TRAVELLING SOLAR LAMP,

gives a clear, bright, steady light.

Lamp,	Perforated Chimney	6 dozen Wicks,
Pedestal for table use	Protector,	Pair Scissors,
Rook, chain and ring	Ground Globe,	Wash Leather,
to hang it up,	Two Chimneys,	Oil Reservoir,

contained in strong Japanned case, measuring 11 by 7 by 7 inches, with hasp and loop for padlock, and stout leather strap and buckle.

Cash Rs. 22-8 ; Credit Rs. 25.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES, From the Celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE CORDIAL (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.....	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,
Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from	Rs. 10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from	Rs. 5-4
CLARET JUGS, each ...	„ 7-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair,	8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen.....	„ 8-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
CLARET do.	„ 6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from ...	4-8
GREEN HOCK do.	„ 9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR do.	„ 4-8	OVAL DISHES, each „	10-8
PORT do.	„ 5-1	PICKLE JARS, pair „	6-8
SHERRY do.	„ 6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair „	2-4
JELLY do.	„ 8-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz. „	8-C

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The superiority of the Company's imports is so well and so widely known throughout the Presidency, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs.	22½, 26, 28, 34, 38, 44
BURGUNDIES, Red and White.	„	16, 22, 22-8*
CHAMPAGNES, Superior Dry..	„	32, 36*, 38*, 40*
CLARETS, Breakfast & Dinner.	„	11, 14*, 20, 30*
GREEK, Red and White	„	15, 20, 24, 27, 33
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	„	21*, 27*, 31*, 36*, 40*
HUNGARIAN	„	19, 22
MOSELLES (highest class only)	„	30*, 38*
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	„	21½, 27*, 34*
SAUTERNES	„	27½, 32½, 39

* Pints at a small advance per case.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY, real Cognacs, our own brands.....	per doz. Rs.	18, 24, 27
GINS, London and Hollands	„	16, 21
RUM, real Jamaica	„	18, 21
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	„	18, 19

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

AQUA D'ORO, CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c. &c., by the first makers only.

BITTERS AND CORDIALS.

ANGOSTURA, GINGER, ORANGE, VERMOUTH, &c., &c.

ALES AND STOUTS.

By Alsopp, Bass (Stone's), Barclay, Guinness, and White.

The above are CASH Quotations ; detailed Priced Lists and Terms of business on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, by an ENGLISH FIRM, OFFICE and GODOWN ACCOMMODATION. Rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 a month. Apply to B.G., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, in excellent order, lately vacated by Mr. Estill.

APARTMENTS at 5, Apollo Street, Fort.
A COTTAGE on Parel Road.
A large HOUSE at Sion.
—Apply to NARAYAN VASUDEVJEE.
36, Kalbadavie Road.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they desire their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1871 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of August 1871, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870 ; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 20th August 1871.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE IN BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—All CLAIMS against the French Ship WINSLOW must be rendered at the above Office in triplicate on or before SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, or they shall not be recognized.

By Order,
E. A. LISSIGNOL.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL SALES of ABKAREE and PERRY FARMS, and of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, EARTH, and STONE from the foreshore of the Colaba Collectorate will be held before the Collector of Colaba, at Alibag, on the 12th September 1871, and following days.

J. G. JOHNSTON,
2nd Assistant Collector, for Collector.

Colaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 21st August 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	Rs. 1 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
At three months' sight.....	Rs. 1 10 15/16d.	„
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	Rs. 1 10⅞d.	„
For smaller sums.....	Rs. 1 10 11/16d.	„

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are INVITED for the purpose of WATCHING the INTERESTS of the RATEPAYERS in Bombay, and to TAKE such PROCEEDINGS in their BEHALF as may be deemed advisable. The Undersigned have consented to have an Account opened in their names at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) for the purpose.

N. M. WADIA.
SAMSOODEN TYABJEE.
MOOLJEE THACKERSEY.
PANDOORANG BALBHADRA.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

FIREWOOD FROM SIND.—The Undersigned is PREPARED TO SELL up to 500,000 maunds of BABOOL FUEL FROM THE SIND FORESTS, situated on and near the banks of the Indus, below Kotree. Delivery either in the Forests or at Ketty Bunder, situated at the mouth of the Indus. Early applications are invited. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. SCHLICH,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 PER SHARE, for the half year ending 30th June last, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company by the Undersigned on and after the 8th instant.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 500 per SHARE, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., on application at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poonumull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CARWAR COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD on the 14th day of September, at 3 P.M., in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts to 30th June 1871.
2. To elect a Director in room of Mr. H. Maxwell, who retires by rotation.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 7TH SEPTEMBER till DATE of MEETING, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to an article in the *China Overland Mail* of August 4, we hereby give NOTICE that save that HASSAM MAHOMED was employed as an ORDINARY CLERK in our FIRM at HONGKONG up to the month of May last, neither our Firm

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Bank and Land shares. Spinning and Press shares weak.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Lucas, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Cooper, Major, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Cooper, Major, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate, on leave, to Poona.
Lucas, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Gavegan, Captain, 40th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Elton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Bellary.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Circular, issued by order of the Lord Bishop of Bombay to the Clergy of the Diocese, is published for general information :—

"I have to inform you that Government has decided that a rule which obtains in Bengal should be extended also to this presidency, namely, that a chaplain before leaving a military station to visit an out-station should give notice to the military authorities, who in case of serious emergency may object to his departure.

"If objection should be made, the chaplain will incur a great responsibility if he does not yield to it. And, unless his reasons for departure are exceedingly strong, he should remain and submit the matter to the Bishop or Commissary, who will take steps for a speedy decision of it."

With reference to G. O. No. 567, dated 22nd August last, Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty resumed charge of the office of Military Accountant on the 30th idem.

Sergeant W. Nugent, of the Unattached List, is promoted to Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned officer is allowed a furlough for two years, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868, from date of departure in November next :—

Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., V.C., Acting Executive Engineer, Baharwar.

Staff Surgeon J. Farr is brought on the strength of H. M.'s British Forces in this Presidency from the 27th ultimo, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Surgeon R. W. J. Jaun, M.D., Civil Surgeon at Aden.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Colonel R. M. MacGregor, Commanding 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry (from date of departure after the 15th November next).

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Becher, Staff Corps, Second in Command 8th Native Infantry (from date of departure in October next.)

Captain H. B. Jacob, Staff Corps, Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces (from date of departure in November next.)

The following acting promotion in the Ordnance Department is made :—

Magazine Sergeant Henry Harwood to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 25th August 1871, vice Lawrence, transferred as Storekeeper to the Snider Arm Ammunition Factory.

The following promotion in the Public Works Department is made :—

Sergeant Michael Dowling to be Sub-Conductor from the 1st July 1871, in succession to Culbane, retired.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps—Lieutenant Percival Altamont Brown, 27th August 1871.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. I. No. 531, dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign William George Wolfe Macbay, 8th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment N. I. (Officiating Adjutant 27th Regiment N. I.,) 13th July 1870.

Ensign William George Wolfe Macbay to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 13th July 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following rules for dealing with offences by non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the Unattached List should be observed in future, in supersession of those contained under G. G. O. No. 586 of 1865 :—

1. Every departmental officer, either civil or military, shall have the power of suspending from duty any non-commissioned officer or soldier on the Unattached List, and of inflicting a fine not exceeding five days' departmental pay and allowances, for unauthorized absence or any other minor offence. The military pay of the offender must not be included in such fine.

2. The head of the department alone shall have the power of recommending the remand of a non-commissioned officer or soldier on the Unattached List to his regiment, or of applying for a court-martial for the trial of an offender.

3. In order that the departmental officer upon whom falls the duty of investigating offences may be in a position to know the character and conduct of those under him, a departmental defaulters' book and a character book, in the annexed forms, will be kept. In the former will be recorded all cases of a character which would tend to the offender being remanded to regimental duty, such as drunkenness, insubordination, or crimes of a serious character. In the latter, or character book, minor offences, for which punishments such as reprimand or fines of departmental pay and allowances, &c., have been inflicted, will be recorded.

4. In all first offences not of an aggravated character, mild reproof and admonition are to be tried ; and punishment is not to be resorted to until a repetition of the offence shall have shown that the milder treatment has not been productive of the desired effect.

5. Offences not merely affecting departmental efficiency, but of so grave a nature as to necessitate the remand of the offender to his corps, should, if possible, be tried by court-martial before remand.

6. When an offender, from the frequency of his minor offences, is deemed incorrigible, a special report should be made to the head of the department, with a view of his being remanded to his regiment.

7. When a non-commissioned officer is remanded to his corps under rule 6, a full report of the case shall be made for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, in order that His Excellency may, if he deem fit, exercise the power invested in him by the 157th Article of War.

8. All offences are to be investigated, and witnesses examined, in the presence of the offender by the senior officer, civil or military, of the department on the spot.

9. An offender should not be awarded punishment until the day following that on which his offence was committed.

10. Every case should, if practicable, be investigated and disposed of within 48 hours of the offence being committed, unless it be preparatory to a court-martial, or the case be submitted to superior authority.

11. Care should be taken when an offender has been drunk, that his case is investigated until he is perfectly sober, or until 24 hours shall have elapsed subsequent to his arrest or confinement for an act of drunkenness.

12. When several of a department are serving in the same place or station the chain of responsibility and discipline should be preserved according to departmental rank, and an offender should always, when practicable, be brought up for the investigation of his case in charge of a departmental senior.

13. In addition to any fine or punishment awarded, an offender shall forfeit his departmental pay and allowances whilst under suspension and absent from his duties.

14. Every officer with power to award punishment under these rules, shall be in possession of the defaulters' sheet of the men under his immediate command : all entries in these sheets are to be in his handwriting, and a copy of these entries are to be forwarded to the head of the department for record in the departmental defaulters' book.

15. When a non-commissioned officer or soldier is transferred from one station or branch to another, his defaulters' sheet shall be forwarded by post to the officer under whose command he is to serve.

16. No entry in a departmental defaulters' book for a departmental or civil offence in any way affects a soldier's claim to good conduct pay

17. Every officer should be in possession of a copy of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for his guidance in cases of an aggravated character cognizable by courts-martial ; and with a view to the Articles noted in the 192nd Article being read once a quarter.

18. Trivial neglects and carelessness should not be made the subject of fines and entered in the defaulters' book, they more properly belong to the character book.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 269, of 17th April 1867, it is notified that the duties of the three Presidency Surgeons, Bombay, comprise the following, instead of those detailed in the table appended to that order :—

First Presidency Surgeon, and Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

Second Presidency Surgeon, and Marine Surgeon.

Third Presidency Surgeon, and Surgeon to the House of Correction, County Jail, and Byculla Schools.

Under the authority of the Government of India, it is notified that the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, granted under Lord Cranborne's Despatch, referred to in para. 60 of G. O. G. I. No. 808, of 26th September 1866, does not reckon towards the 12 years' service for Colonels' allowances in the case of officers of the Local Service, but applies only to officers of the Staff Corps, or who entered it under that Order.

With reference to General Orders, No. 442, dated 10th July 1867, and No. 150, dated 4th March 1868, the Circles of Medical Superintendence of the British Medical Service will, in future, comprise the following stations :—

PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.—Bombay, Deesa, Khundwa, Teethni, Aboo, Kurrachee, Baroda, Aden, Ghizree, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Hyderabad (Sind).

POONA CIRCLE—Poona, Poorundhur, Rairee, Kirkee, Sattara, Ahmednuggur, Khandalla, Sholapoor, Belgaum.

MHOW CIRCLE—Mhow, Ajmere, Neemuch, Tarughur, Nusseerabad, Asseerghur, Indore.

The undermentioned officer is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for a period of eighteen months, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868, from date of departure in October next :—

Surgeon-Major W. G. Hunter, M.D., Principal, Grant Medical College.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rochiram Ramchund, Mooktyarkar of the Kundiara talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Hyderabad District.

Azum Keshew Bhivrao, Head Carkoon at Chandore, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Nassick district.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments, made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the Translator's Establishment of the High Court, to take effect from the 15th August 1871 :—

(APPELLATE SIDE.)

Permanent Establishment.

Mr. Sokar Bappuji as Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter on the same salary as that which was received by the late Assistant Marathi and Canarese Translator and Interpreter, Mr. Shamrao Wittul, who was permitted to resign his appointment, Rs. 165.

Mr. Muncherjee Bomanji to be transferred from the temporary establishment, Original Side, and to be Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter, Rs. 145.

Mr. Raghowendra Ramchundra to be Marathi and Canarese Assistant Translator and Interpreter on the same salary as that which was received by Mr. Burjorji Cowasji as Sixth Translator and Interpreter, Rs. 120.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Temporary Establishment.

Mr. Burjorji Cowasji to be Gujarati and Marathi Translator and Interpreter, Rs. 130.

Mr. Spence, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate, F. P., in the Sattara district, is, so long as he is employed in that district, invested with powers under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the talookas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. C. P. Cooper, barrister-at-law, to be Second Magistrate of Police in Bombay, in succession to Mr. R. H. Showell.

Under the provisions of Section 18 of Act II. of 1864, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, Acting Second Assistant to the Resident at Aden, with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of that Settlement.

Mr. J. Monteath, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar district.

Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar district.

Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar district.

Mr. J. C. Anding, Acting District Deputy Collector of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Dharwar district.

Azum Bulwuntrao Krishna, Acting Awul Carcoon of Salsette, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna district.

Azum Yeshwantrow Duttatray, Mahalkurry of Petta Yawul, in the Sowda talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Khandeish district.

Azum Rowjee Pandurung, Awul Carcoon of Petta Yawul, in the Sowda Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Khandeish District.

Azum Shreedhur Wamon, Awul Carcoon of talooka Seerpoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Khandeish district.

Azum Maro Gunnesh, Awul Carcoon of the Petta Bhurgaum, in the Pachora talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Khandeish district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. K. Maclean is appointed, under section 91 of Schedule A. to the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, Joint Auditor to audit the Accounts for the last year of the Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company, and the Kurrachee Press Company, Limited.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner, C.S.I, to act as Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, vice the Honourable Mr. Rogers.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, vice Mr. Ashburner.

Mr. J. C. Whitcomb, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nassick Survey, has been promoted from the fourth to the third grade of Assistant Superintendents from the 14th December 1870.

Messrs. J. Monteath, H. T. Ommanney and W. J. Cuningham to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar from the 17th July 1871.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr. W. G. Pedder, C.S., at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Central Provinces.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon P. S Tornbull, M.D., is appointed to act as Superintendent General of Vaccination during the absence on leave of Dr. J. Pinkerton.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Gordon to act as Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle ; and

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche to act as Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, during the same period, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Grierson, Staff Corps, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Deesa and Mount Aboo, from Lieutenant T. J. Willans, R.E., on the afternoon of the 22nd August 1871.

Lieutenant W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., Assistant Engineer second grade, passed, on the 22nd August 1871, an examination in the Marathi language, according to the tests laid down in section I. chapter D of the Public Works Code.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st August 1871.

COLLEGES.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Horse Guards G. O. No. 39, dated 1st June 1871, re-published below, is made applicable to India,

Officers proceeding to join the nearest Divisional or District Staff, under operation of this order, will be considered on duty.

G. O. 39, dated 1st June 1871, (Staff College).—With reference to G. O. 41 of 1870, officers desirous of competing for entrance to the Staff College, must send in their applications to the General Officers commanding the district, or station where they may be quartered, sufficiently early in the year to admit of their being attached to the nearest Brigade or Divisional Staff for one month previous to their request being forwarded to Army Head Quarters, as laid down in para. 6 of that General Order.

General Officers in reporting these candidates to a Staff, will arrange for their being instructed in the routine of office work ; and in reporting confidentially upon their fitness for Staff employment, they will remark especially upon their aptitude for business and for conducting official correspondence.

This order is not to take effect until after this year's examination.

PASSAGE—RAILWAYS—RECRUITING.

With reference to G. O. No. 38 of 10th February 1868, granting a free passage by rail to all recruiting parties going from and returning to their regiments, and for recruits joining their respective corps, it is to be understood that such order is not applicable to men on furlough, who may pick up recruits at their homes.

Under a certificate, however, from Commanding Officers, that a soldier on furlough is authorized to recruit, passage warrants at the Government expense may be granted for the conveyance of the recruits, though not to the man or men returning from furlough.

COMMANDS.

The following General Order, by the Government of India, in the Military department, is re-published :—

No, 696, dated the 14th August 1871.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following clause of the Royal Warrants of the 27th December 1870 is declared applicable to Major Generals of the British service, employed on the divisional staff in India ; and its provisions are also to be considered applicable to Major Generals of the Indian Army or Staff Corps holding similar situations :

116.—A Major General employed on the staff as such, who shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General during the tenure of his staff appointment, shall not be required to vacate such appointment until the 31st March following the date of his promotion, provided such tenure shall not have expired in the meantime.

PASSAGE.

It has been ruled* that when the sum charged for messing an officer proceeding on duty on board a private company's river steamer exceeds the daily sum prescribed† to be recovered from officers proceeding by Government river steamers, the difference may, if the whole charge has been paid by the officer, be drawn in a contingent bill.

* Controller of Military Accounts, No.2560, dated 3rd July 1871.
† Controller of Military Accounts, No.1033, dated 14th June 1865.

HOSPITALS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from the Government of India, is pleased to notify that the following procedure, for the medical treatment of sick and destitute Europeans, has received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the Home Department.

Provision will be made by the Government for cases of this class in Charitable Dispensaries and Hospitals at large centres of trade and places frequented by Europeans.

In ordinary military cantonments sick and destitute Europeans, unconnected with the Army, requiring medical treatment, should be taken to the nearest Civil Hospital. Where this is not practicable they should be sent to the Station Staff Hospital, if one exists with suitable accommodation ; but, in the absence of both, they should be taken to a British regimental hospital, and all expenses incurred in their behalf charged against the civil department.

Men brought under such circumstances to a military hospital must be received into that hospital. And they can only be passed on to another military hospital in the case of want of room at the first hospital to which brought.

Europeans in military employ or soldiers detached in Civil or Public Works Department employ, must always be received into the nearest European military hospital.

CARRIAGE—RELIEFS—STABLE GEAR.

Government has been pleased to sanction the provision, by the Commissariat Department, of ten camels to each field battery of Royal Artillery moving in course of relief, for the carriage of horse blankets, stable gear, &c., formerly carried on the second line of wagons.

G. O. 119.—MUSKETRY.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to empower officers commanding regiments, subject to the control of commanding officers of stations, to grant leave for short periods not exceeding three days in the month between musters.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Indus (s)	Greaves	Suez, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Penang & Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Ann Millicent, Fuck, to Gopalpore.
Schooner Africa, Ranchhanpt, to Zanzibar.

The Barque Migrator, to Rangoon, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
4	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Bombay, Aug. 15.
	Mendoza (s)	Magan	London, July 22.
	Ophir	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 26.
	City of Delhi	Gordon	Glasgow, June 14.
	Chanticleer	Crichton	Singapore, June 15.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
3	Dudley (s)		London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Montana, 2 casks glassware, C Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 3 cases claret, R Stevenson.
Walkyrie, 41 cases medicine, J A Campos ; 11 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Wellesley (s), 10 cases port wine, Payne & Co.
Canning, 5 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Anarie, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Annie Fletcher, 20 casks sal ammoniæ, R Jewraz.

FROM MADRAS PER WRECKED S.S. BREADALBANE.

Teazer, 12 casks porter, Stenhouse & Co.
Hamoody, 90 cases brandy, E Ranjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Walkyrin, 6 packages glassware, H Alarnekin & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 100 bales cotton, D Luckmidass.
Callichroe, 400 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Pericles, 170 bales cotton, S Balpursad ; 140 bales cotton and 200 bags linseed, V Ebram & Co ; 200 bales cotton, D Luckmidass ; 70 bags linseed, G Sonjee.
Walamo (s), 50 bales cotton, L Vizeocand ; 52 bales cotton, S E Sassoon ; 50 bales skins, C Esmail & Co ; 121 bales cotton, H Premchund ; 120 bales cotton, M Dyall ; 132 bales wool, V Vurria ; 50 bales wool, N Runchordass ; 105 bales cotton, Manockjee & Pestonjee ; 55 bales cotton, N Jaitha.
Surat (s), 50 bales cotton, B Vizbocandass ; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co ; 53 bales cotton, D Canjee ; 20 bales hides, A Habibbhoy ; 77 bales cotton, V Jewraz ; 50 bales wool, H G Russon & Co ; 190 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Waittington (s), 65 cases mother o'pearl shells, C Munjee ; 22 bundles hides, D Hassen ; 23 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee ; 6 bundles hides and skins, H Mahomed.
Surat (s), 25 bundles E tecth, B Vullybhoy ; 1 bag manjeet, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 60 chests M opium, E D Sassoon ; 5 chests M opium, M Manockjee ; 7 ch sts M opium, G Sunghanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 22 chests M opium, G Sunghanee.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 21	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BACON—August 31st, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Apothecary W. Bacon, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, of a daughter.
DICKSON—September 1st, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Surgeon Lindsay F. Dickson, M. D., 5th Native Infantry, of a son.
GREENSTREET—August 30th, at Chuckrata, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers, of a son.
MATHIAS—September 2nd, at Chindwara, Central Provinces, the wife of Major Mathias, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
WALTENS—September 3rd, at Calcutta, Wellesley 2nd Lane, the wife of Mr. Charles L. Waltens, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BULLER—August 31st, at Roorkee, Lieutenant C. E. Buller, Royal Artillery.
PORTEOUS—August 30th, at Secunderabad, Herbert Ludwig Haigh, only son of Captain Henry Porteous, Madras Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871.

IT is now thirteen years since Captain Speke, of the 46th Bengal Native Infantry, discovered the *Victoria Nyanza*, the supposed origin of the River Nile ; yet of the great lake, described by the natives upon its vicinity as "boundless," we still know next to nothing, although all interest in African travel has not died away from among us, to judge from the general anxiety expressed for Dr. Livingstone's return and a record of his latest adventures. So many distinguished travellers discovered what they supposed to be the source of the Nile, and so much was written upon that famous river's fount, that perhaps the world became a trifle tired of Central African lakes, as each one was discovered bigger than the other, and therefore, as a matter of consequence, veritable sources of the Nile ; but the expiration of a nine days' wonder, or the disputed question of the river's fount, are hardly sufficient reasons to cause us to renounce all the advantages England might gain from Captain Speke's great discovery : on the contrary, the *Victoria Nyanza*, upon its own merits, claims from England further exploration, unless indeed she wishes to leave her work half done. Readers of the late Captain Speke's interesting journal will recollect, that he only obtained a glimpse of the promised land. Having partially explored the *Tanganyika* lake, he started north to find the great inland sea, of which the natives entertained him with glowing accounts, and which he found and named the *Victoria Nyanza*, but he could do no more than approach its western shore, to look out in amazement upon its apparently unlimited expanse of water ; then circumstances compelled him to return, to tantalise the world with a brief account of a discovery upon which no speculations it may indulge, in are at all likely to satisfy. The length and breadth of the great lake, the "Lake Superior" of the African Continent, is still a mystery, and yet Captain Speke saw sufficient of the region in which it is situated to make us wish to know more about it as perhaps one of the finest virgin fields for European colonisation with which we have at present any acquaintance.

Nothing, we should say, could be more enticing to the adventurous emigrant than the picture Speke drew of this unexplored lake region. The climate is described as all that could be desired—"the tribes, as a rule, are well "disposed towards all strangers, and wish to "extend their commerce. Bordering the south of "the lake, there are vast fields of iron : cotton is "is also abundant, and every tropical plant or tree "could grow : those that do exist, even rice, vege-"tate, in the utmost luxuriance. Cattle are very "abundant, and hides fill every house. On the "east of the lake, ivory is said to be abundant "and cheap, and on the west we hear of many ad-"vantages which are especially worthy of our "notice. The *Karagwa* hills overlooking the lake "are high, cold, and healthy, and have enormous "droves of cattle bearing horns of stupendous "size ; and ivory, fine timber, and all the "necessaries of life are to be found in great pro-"fusion there. Again, beyond the Equator, of "the kingdom of Uganda, we hear from everybody "a rapturous account. That country evidently "swarms with people who cultivate coffee and all "the common grains, and have large flocks and "herds, even greater than what I have lately seen. "Now if the Nyanza be really the Nile's fount, as "I sincerely believe to be the case, what an ad-"vantage this will be to the English merchant "on the Nile, and what a field is opened to the "world, if, as I hope will be the case, England "does not neglect the discovery?" True ! But England *has* neglected the discovery. The adventurous spirit seems to have almost departed from the nation, and this vast region of enormous natural wealth, with, as we now know, direct water communication with Egypt and the sea, is left to semi-savages who cannot turn it to account, when in all probability, and with that enterprise we might expect from a great nation like our own, it might be made materially to increase the wealth and prosperity of Great Britain and of the world !

To quote Captain Speke again—"To look upon "its resources, one is struck with amazement at "the waste of the world : if, instead of this dis-"trict being in the hands of its present owners, "it were ruled by a few scores of Europeans, what "an entire revolution a few years would bring "forth ! An extensive market would be opened to "the world, the present nakedness of the land "would have a covering, and industry and com-"merce would clear the way for civilisation and "enlightenment." The reflection is one that we might naturally expect from an Indian officer of the best type : one cognisant of the results of British enterprise in India ; and we are inclined to concur in it, for perhaps no recently discovered country has ever been painted in more glowing colours by various travellers who have obtained a glimpse of it, than that extensive lake region in Central Africa, which until a few years ago was left a bewildering blank upon the map.

But the questions—Cannot this lake region be practically opened for colonisation and commerce ; or at least thoroughly explored with that object in view ? There seems no reason why the attempt should not be made under the auspices of the British Government, and who so well fitted to undertake the task as Indian officers ? Two of our most successful African travellers, Speke and Burton, have been members of the Indian Army, and we doubt not that others of similar calibre could be readily found in India at this moment to carry exploration in Central Africa to a successful issue were the British Government inclined to afford the slightest encouragement to Indian officers in the matter. Of all men we should say they were the fittest to encounter the difficulties of this peculiar description of travel, nor could their train be better recruited than among the natives of India. When Speke made his great discovery he was attended by ten *Beloochees*, of whom he says—"They, by their exemplary conduct, proved "themselves a most efficient, willing, and trust-"worthy guard, and are deserving of the highest "encomiums ; they with Bombay (another native) "have been the life and success of everything, and "I sincerely hope they may never be forgotten." This is high praise from a man of Speke's practical experience, and should go far to convince the Royal Geographical Society, and others interested in the good work of furthering African exploration, that from no portion of the British Empire can exploring parties for Central African research be better organised and equipped than from India, to whom, in some sort, Africa holds out the hand of good fellowship. And is not the game worth the candle ? Is not the development of those vast regions, so delightfully depicted by Speke, Burton, and Livingstone, worth the comparatively trifling sum it would cost the British Government to spend upon it at the offset ? We do not speak of Colonisation now ; that is to come later, but of exploration which would make us thoroughly acquainted with the *Nyanza* and its resources, a worthy consequence of that nation's enterprise which discovered the much-vexed problem—the source of the Nile.

When we have done so much in the matter of African exploration, is it not a pity that we should hold our hands at the moment when our toils might be expected to bear their fruit ; nay more, should we be behind-hand the apathetic Viceroy of Egypt, who here offers us an example by pushing on Sir Samuel Baker and his too numerous host to *Gondakoro*, and perhaps to that *Nyanza* Lake to which we English-men can lay the claim of a "first discovery ?" Of all the nations of the earth our own is manifestly that best suited to open out Central Africa, if it is ever to be opened, as would seem to be the probability ; and could a better time for the great work be better selected than now, when we are at peace with the whole world ; are eagerly desirous of increasing our national wealth through commerce ; and are troubled to find a proper outlet for the surplus portion of our population ? As the great colonising power of the universe, Providence would seem to offer us Central Africa as a field for our superfluous energies for the asking, and it is our own fault—a fault, perhaps, that we may sometime in the future regret—if we fail to make the most of our gifts, and timidly refuse a destiny which any of the greatest Empires the world has ever seen might have accepted with both pride and honour.

THE *Times of India* notices it as "a curious circumstance" that Mr. Street's advertisement, which appears in another column, though received by us yesterday week, was not published by us till Wednesday. We have nothing whatever to do with the quarrel between the *Times of India* and Mr. Street, and can only say that the date of publication of the advertisement was fixed in the instructions sent us from London.

FROM the *Gazette of India* we learn that the Cash Balances at the end of the month of July amounted to 18 crores and 44 lacs, or just one crore less than the amount at which they stood at the end of June. On the 31st July 1869 the Balances in the Treasury amounted to 10 crores 94 lacs, and on 31st July 1870 to 14 crores. The surplus this year over the average of the two years immediately preceding is therefore just six crores.

The Director-General of the Post Office is expected to submit a report to Government on the success of the road-steamer experiment by the close of the ensuing cold season.

LORD NAPIER, it is said, will probably leave Madras for Bangalore, so as to be present at the Rifle Meeting. From Bangalore he will proceed towards the end of September to Tanjore.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the retention of the appointment of Government Advocate at Moulmein so long as the Recorders' Courts in British Burmah are on their present footing.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab has extended to the Peshawur and Derajat divisions the rules hitherto in force elsewhere relative to reports of serious offences committed on the frontier.

The Government of India have authorised the payment by the Collector of Backergunge to Khojah Abdool Gunny and others the sum of Rs. 2,72,341, in full discharge of a decree for possession of certain lands in the Soonderbunds given in their favour by the Appellate High Court, Calcutta, in a case in which the Government was defendant.

"We have," says the *Indian Public Opinion*, "the utmost respect for the Persian Minister in London, but our firm conviction is that if a man were to be tried before an ordinary Indian jury for murder, and the Persian Minister in London were his only witness to prove an *alibi*, the prisoner would certainly be hanged."

THE King of Italy is said to have had a narrow escape recently while hunting. His Majesty was hunting in the wood of Valsavaranche, in the Valley of Aosta, when he was suddenly attacked by two wild boars, one of which ripped open with its tusk the stomach of the King's horse. His Majesty was saved by his suite, but received a slight wound in the thigh.

UNDER the authority of the Government of India, it is notified that the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, granted under Lord Cranborne's Despatch, referred to in para. 60 of G. O. G. I. No. 808, of 26th September 1866, does *not* reckon towards the 12 years' service for Colonels' allowances in the case of officers of the Local service, but applies only to officers of the Staff Corps, or who entered it under that order.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Peshawur on the 29th August to the *Delhi Gazette*, says—"It is very hot here. We have not had so much rain as we should have had. In some places there has been plenty, in others it has been very scarce. The order issued as to the settlement of land is favourable to the landholders, as they are to have a claim on the lands which are in the possession of cultivators for thirty-six years."

A RETURN has been published in England showing the number and ages of the recruits sent out to this country by the East India Company from their depôt at Warley between the years 1850 to 1858. These show a total for all arms of 20,134 men, of whom 11,192 were over twenty, and 8,942 under twenty years of age. For the infantry the recruits below twenty exceeded in numbers those above that age. It appears therefore that the Company did not consider boys between 18 and 20 unsuited to the climate.

GOVERNMENT has ruled that in ordinary military cantonments sick and destitute Europeans, unconnected with the army, requiring medical treatment, shall be taken to the nearest civil hospital. Where this is not practicable they are to be sent to the station staff hospital, but in the absence of both to a British regimental hospital, and all expenses incurred in their behalf charged against the civil department. Men brought under such circumstances to a military hospital must be received into it, and can only be passed on to another in the case of want of room. Europeans in military employ or soldiers detached in civil or Public Works Department employ must always be received into the nearest European military hospital.

A CALCUTTA contemporary shows up the method of teaching arithmetic practised in the Government schools. "We discovered the other day," he says, "a student at the Hindu School who, in arithmetic, had nominally advanced to 'Stock' and worked out sums therein almost daily, without knowing how to reduce pounds to pence. We asked the explanation of this remarkable phenomenon ; and it appeared that the native master, in order to save trouble, had hit upon a very ingenious device. When the class met, he selected three or four sums and worked them out *in extenso* on a large black-board for the benefit of all beholders. Those students, them who liked to do so, worked out the sums for themselves ; those who did not, copied down the figures on the black-board ; and this was considered equally satisfactory by all parties. In this way, students are carried easily and expeditiously through all the rules of arithmetic, without any undue pressure upon the brain."

HERE is a strange paragraph which we take from the Calcutta Insolvent Court proceedings—"In re Adeline Lee.—This insolvent stated that she was on the receipt of Rs. 130 monthly from Prince Rohimmodeen, under whose protection she was living, and that she had no other source of income beside this. Her present difficulties had been brought about by her having stood security for several of her relations and friends, who had not paid what they had borrowed. The creditors instead of looking to the principals sued her, obtained decrees, and seized and sold all her property. To questions put by the Commissioner, she replied that she was not living under the protection of any man other than the party whose name she mentioned ; that she *had been* at Serampore, but only on a visit to a lady friend ; that she had formerly been living at the back of Dr. Jarbo's church ; that she is at present living in Toltollah ; and that she has had only one child, living, by the Prince. The Court reserved its decision till next day."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 5TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.
8¼ " " 9s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollera, 7 3/16d.

Consols for account, 93¼d.

At the periodical biddings for Government Bills of India, £317,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £28,000 to Bombay, and £55,000 to Madras. Tenders at 1s. 11d. received 52 per cent., above in full.

POONA RACES.

(Specially telegraphed for the "Bombay Gazette.")

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE DERBY.

Mr. Davison's.....g a h Grey Warrior... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's...b a h Dervish 2
Time—2m. 58s.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Abdool Raymon's...c a g Mameluke 1
Major Crosbie's.....b a g Bijou 2
Time—2m. 29s.

THE COLONIAL AND ENGLISH MAIDEN STA

Seonee good. In Mundla more rain wanted. Jowar and cotton suffered from rain in Damoh and Seonee, but are recovering in Seonee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Nagpore, Aug. 31—Prospects decidedly favourable in Nagpore, Bhandara, and Balaghat. Good in Wurdah, but rain wanted.

Hoshungabad, Aug. 31—Prospects at Hoshungabad and Nursingpore good. Cotton and jowar on low land somewhat injured. Fair weather doing good at Hurda. Rain much required. In Nimar rain much needed. Rice crops nearly failed, and other crops wanted rain. Nimar prospects gloomy. Betel estimated yield of crops three-fourths of average.

SIND.

Sind, Aug. 31—Good.

N. W. PROVINCES.

Benares, Aug. 31—Rice crop better for sun; ploughing begun.

Agra, Aug. 31—Crops benefited by sun.

Bareilly, Aug. 31—Crops fair.

Meerut, Aug. 31—Crops average.

OUDH.

Lucknow, Aug. 31—Favourable.

Fyzabad, Aug. 31—Mash sowings stopped by heavy rains. Rice, kodo, jowar ripening.

RAJPOOTANA.

Serohie, Aug. 31—Unfavourable.

Meywar, Aug. 31—Prospects very good if rain falls soon.

Jeolee, Aug. 31—Prospects good.

Kotah, Aug. 31—Prospects fair; dry weather required.

Ajmere, Aug. 31—Prospects satisfactory; sowing recommended.

Jeypore, Aug. 31—Prospects favourable.

Ulwur, Aug. 31—Prospects good; break required.

Marwar, Aug. 31—Prospects promising.

Jeysulmere, Aug. 31—Very good; harvesting.

Mullance, Aug. 31—Very good; harvesting.

Bikanere, Aug. 31—Fair.

BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 31—Good.

Kandeish, Aug. 31—Very bad.

Poona, Aug. 31—Generally good.

Dharwar, Aug. 31—Crops withering, and sowing operations retarded.

BENGAL.

Date of report, 31st August.—There have been floods along the railway in the Patna district. The waters are subsiding, and there has not been much loss, the rest of the Patna division there have been occasional floods, but not much harm has been done. The crop prospects are good.

The Monghyr and Bhaugulpore floods have been local but heavy, and have done considerable damage.

There were heavy floods in part of Purneah. The last report says they were subsiding after some destruction of crops.

There have been no recent reports from the Rajshahye division, except Moorshedabad, where there have been heavy and extensive floods from the Bhagirattee. The embankments have been burst and part of Moorshedabad city inundated. There is some distress, and relief is being given.

Very extensive and continued floods in Nuddea from the Matabangah, and a large area of country is under water. The Eastern Bengal Railway has broken in two or more places. The water was last night (the 30th) over the rail level for two or three miles. Many of the district roads are under water.

An embankment of the Cossye has burst in Midnapore and caused floods. In one or two districts the damage done is great, but, wherever there is no absolute flood, the crops are good and food is cheap. The latest accounts show that the floods have begun to subside everywhere.

BOMBAY.

Date of report, 1st September.—In the Sholapore collectorate about 1 inch and 73 cents, have fallen within the last three days, and more is threatening. The prospects, hitherto appalling, are now brightening. The price of jowaree is still at six seers per rupee. Many workmen are being employed.

BOMBAY.

AURUNGABAD.—We see that there was a heavy fall of rain at Aurungabad last week.

RAIN AT KAIRA.—The quantity of rain registered at Kaira up to the 31st August was 41 cents.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the month of August last 2,719 suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—In August Rs. 1,026 were recovered on account of municipal fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police.

RAIN AT SIDDAPOOR.—The fall of rain at Siddapoor, in the Canara collectorate, up to the 15th August, amounted to 83 inches and 57 inches.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF TANNA has granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, for a fortnight, from the 28th ultimo, to Rao Saheb Mangeshrao Salvant, Subordinate Judge of Moorbaur.

THE NEW SECOND MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed Second Magistrate of Police, in place of Mr. R. H. Showell, will assume charge of his office on 1st October.

DEATH OF A PARSEE LADY.—We regret to announce the death of Bace Bhickaijee, widow of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, which took place at the bungalow of her brother-in-law, Mr. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, at Chinchpoogly, on Wednesday last.

ANNIVERSARY OF A PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.—To-day being the anniversary of the Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee's fire-temple, the proprietor of the temple, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, invites the Zoroastrian community to attend at the *Jusun* ceremony there.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, Balla Ismael, a reputed thief, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing an embroidered skull cap and several other articles belonging to Shaik Cassum Ahmed.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday committed one William Barnes, a contractor, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating two natives. We have already published the particulars of this case.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, we learn that the weather was favorable, and all the crops were looking well. The public health was reported to be good. Cattle were free from disease.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 28th August 1871, Rs. 24,90,559. There are in addition Rs. 27,563 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo, named Purshotum Dawlutram, yesterday appeared at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Madhowrao Narayen, who was charged with cheating in respect of a gold ornament, of the value of about Rs. 215.

SUMMONS.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue sunnuds to Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, LL.B., authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Tanna and Khandeish districts.

A CASTE DINNER SPOILED.—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out at Mombadevi in the house of one Manockjal, who was entertaining his castemen at dinner. On smoke being observed to be issuing from a cookroom, a number of policemen came to the spot, and the fire was soon put out.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday, the Mahomedan named Peerbux, who committed a most brutal assault on the person of his wife on the previous morning, was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and remanded to jail till the recovery of the woman.

BROACH.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Broach last week, Mungul Bheekha, a resident of Jumbooseer, was charged before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Session Judge of Surat, with murder, by causing the death of his wife. He was found guilty of the offence and was sentenced to be hanged.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar lake on Saturday last was 48 feet 1 teath, and the total rainfall at the lake up to that time had been 35 inches 29 cents, while at the corresp[illegible] period last year the water in the lake measured 37 feet 5 [illegible] and the rainfall 58 inches 40 cents.

A C[illegible]ge of passengers by [illegible] John North Pocock, a Eurasian, has been committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser, Railway Magistrate at Poona, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having forged a docu[illegible] purporting to be an authority to a Post Office official at Poona, to deliver to him a letter which had been duly registered in the Post Office at Calcutta.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—[illegible], widow of Nowrojee Adurjee, yesterday appeared [illegible] Mr. Showell to prosecute Manockjee Adu[illegible] Sorabjee Adurjee, whom she charged with using [illegible] threatening language with a view to pr[illegible] at the peace. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw app[illegible] on behalf of the prosecution. The defendants [illegible] adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each, and bo[illegible] keep the peace.

HIGH COURT.—The sun[illegible] High Court, Original Side, wil[illegible] 5th October, to Saturday the [illegible] days inclusive. The offices of t[illegible] daily, except on Saturdays, duri[illegible] 2 to 4 P.M., for emergent business only. No plaints will be received during the vacation except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of emergent business.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th September, was 289, being 31 fewer than in the preceding week, 26 fewer than the total of the week ending 6th September 1870, and 3 fewer than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 14 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified)	Total Deaths registered of Births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Fort, Southern	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	4	...	2	1	1	12	1	
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	...
Market	75,402	...	6	...	8	2	3	1	23	...
Mandvie	41,189	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	13	...
Cloucha	41,442	...	9	1	2	2	1	...	21	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	11	...	5	5	3	1	34	...
Dongree	80,256	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	9	...
Dhobeetalao	71,780	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	12	...
Phanuswaree	22,529	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	...
Bhoolehwar	50,258	...	10	...	4	...	...	1	15	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	21	...
Koombarwaree	23,085	1	1	1	1	3	...	...	8	...
Khetwaree	29,177	2	1	...	2	1	2	...	14	...
Girgaum	21,900	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	11	...
Chuapatee	6,184	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Walkeshwar	16,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
Mazagon	21,784	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	9	...
Parell	9,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Kanathee-poora	81,675	1	10	...	3	3	3	...	26	...
Parel	7,932	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
Sewree	5,043	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Sea	12,078	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	7	1
Mahim	19,459	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	7	1
Worlee	10,211	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	7	3
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	12	...	...
Bombay	816,562	4	88	4	48	32	30	4	289	14
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		3	94	2	30	14	44	7	292	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Resp. System.	Dige. System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified).	Total Deaths of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	5	4	2	...	2	...	14	...
Brahmin	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	8	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	8	1
Hindoo of other Caste	2	44	2	29	18	14	1	126	8
Hindoo out-caste	2	5	...	3	5	4	...	23	...
Mussulman	...	21	...	9	5	6	...	71	1
Parsee	...	5	2	1	3	2	1	22	1
Jew	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	9	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	137	4	48	32	30	4	289	14
Corresponding week 1870	3	88	22	28	63	47	6	315	85

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 7th Sept., 11-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 7th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south thermometer 79, barometer 29-95.

MANGALORE, 7th Sept., 10-30 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 81.

CUNNANORE, 7th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind northwest, thermometer 85, barometer 29-090.

TUTICORIN, 7th Sept., 11-5 A.M.—Weather fine, wind northeast, thermometer 86, barometer 29-708.

HIGH COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUIT FOR HEARING.

548-71—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited *v* Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

1146-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vithuldas Nurrotumdass *v* Kersondass Kessowdass and others—Leathes and Crawford.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bharmul Purbut *v* G F Pim and others—Dallas and Lynch.

736-70—Dallas and Lynch—Clara Bordier and others *v* Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Mody—Manisty and Fletcher.

627-7.—In Person—Dhunjeebhoy Espaniarjee *v* The Acting Commissioner of Customs—No appearance.

631-70—Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee *v* Hajee Adum Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

637-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mowjee *v* Trecumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

639-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jakaria Hajee and others *v* Venobai, widow—Janardhun Gopall.

299-70—C. Tyabjee—Reginald Hankey and others *v* Vassoo Jaitha—Leathes and Crawford.

81-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Kulleckdina Khulfanbhoy *v* Gangbai, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

563-69—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vrijbhoocandass Hurrybhoy *v* Crustnarao Wassoodew—Manisty and Fletcher.

370-70—Junardhun Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others *v* Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

484-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy, and others *v* Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Junardhun Gopall.

485-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy *v* Rehmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Junardhun Gopall.

585-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anundjee and others—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

606-70—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Jayanarayen Jetmull *v* Govindram Salegram—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shaw Jaitha Bhoga *v* Narron Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.

478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed *v* Memon Sullaman Tharoo—Thacker and Chalk.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, *v* Manockbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

657-70—Dr. Dallas—(for Pauper) Peter de Souza *v* Joseph deCosta—C. Tyabjee and Rimington Hore and Langley.

687-70—Khunderao Morojee—Casseram Ramjee *v* Cristnarao Raghoonathjee—Shamrao Pandurang.

655-68—Shamrao Pandurang—Vakatchund Lockmichund *v* Hon L. H. Bayley and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.

WE understand that the work-house for vagrants attached to the House of Correction is much overcrowded at present, and endeavours are being made for the deportation of the number of the inmates to England and elsewhere.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SHIP CALDEW from Bombay arrived at Antwerp. Was struck by lightning August 14th, sustaining slight damage.

THE STEAMER CATHERINE APCAR of Calcutta was in collision, August 7th, with the steamer Despatch, off Grimsby, and foundered. Crew saved.

THE SHIP DILBHUR.—Some of the cargo (principally seed, jute, and saltpetre) of the ship Dilbhur, from Calcutta, in the East India Docks, was on fire on the afternoon of Aug. 11, but the fire is supposed to have arisen from spontaneous combustion, was got under after several hours' exertions. It was reported that the ship had not suffered any material injury, but a quantity of rape and linseed in bags was severely damaged by fire in forehold, rest of cargo, &c., slightly by water and smoke.—*Shipping Gazette.*

SUEZ CANAL.

STEAMERS LOADING IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR BOMBAY.

From London.			
Yeddo (s)	1803	Tons	To sail in Sept.
Orlando (s)	1437	,,	do.
Eri King (s)	1604	,,	do. Sept. 7.
Bivome (s)	1122	,,	do. Sept.
Parana (s)	1017	,,	do.
Nebraska (s)	2262	,,	do.
From Liverpool.			
European (s)	2600	,,	do.
Redewater (s)	1420	,,	do.
Alonzo (s)	1055	,,	Sailed Aug. 22.
North Star (s)	1205	,,	To sail in Sept.

London, 18th August, 1871.

ADEN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 25—Deccan, s s, Rennoldson, from Suez.
25—Khedive, s s, Steward, from Bombay.
26—Korina, s s, Dryden, from London.
27—Lebuan, s s, Mahomedbeg, from Constantinople.
27—City of Mecca, s s, Robertson, from Calcutta.
27—Iskenderia, s s, Atham, from Constantinople.
27—Azalea, s s, Horder, from West to East Pass.
28—Le Guichen, s s, Perrier, from New Caledonia.
30—Ceylon, s s, Evans, from Bombay.
31—Akola, s s, Huggins, from London.
31—Indus, s s, Greaves, from Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 25—Bangalore, s s, Angove, to Bombay.
26—Deccan, s s, Rennolson, to Calcutta.
26—Iskenderia, s s, Steward, to London.
26—Elgine, s s, Hutton, to London.
26—Corinna, s s, Dryden, to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta
27—City of Mecca, s s, W. Robertson, to London.
27—H. M. S. Dryad, Parsons, to Bombay.
28—LeGuichen, s s, Perrier, to Toulon.
29—Lebuan, s s, Mahomedbeg, to Persian Gulf.
29—Iskenderia, s s, Atham, to Persian Gulf.
31—Ceylon, s s, Evans, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Aug. 6—David G. Fleming, Cowell, from Newcastle—chartered for Calcutta.
21—Henri Bel, s s, Dunne, from Cardiff—chartered for Calcutta.
21—Formosa, s s, Chantur, from Cardiff—chartered for Calcutta.
22—Proteus, s s, Murphy, from Cardiff—chartered for Calcutta.
22—H. M. S. Nimble, Lee.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, chapter 21:—

Mooltanee Ooda Hemraz, a card seller.
Narayen Hury, a betlenut seller.
Soonderao Morojee, an English writer.
Sornbjee Palonjee, a broker.
Bhima, woman, a courtezan.
Sudasew Ladsett, and Witoba Bhowsett, goldsmiths.
Moorlidhar Nursey, a Gujarathi metha.
Mocloo Sajun, a goldsmith.
Mahomed Hajee Jar Mahomed, a merchant.
Narayen Bicajee, formerly a contractor, now unemployed.
Doorga Julloo, a bricklayer.
Cosman Hajee, a dealer in cotton.
Atmaram Dyaram, a metha.
Bapoojee Bhowanjee, formerly a contractor, and now unemployed.
Bomanjee Cowasjee, lately a manager of the estate of Jeewanbaee, widow of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Majormorna, and now a broker.
Shapoorjee Merwanjee, a dealer in gold and silver ornaments.
Shrinivas Ramlal, unemployed.
Govind Balcrustna, and Jugonath Purshotum, goldsmiths.
Henry Martin, a contractor.
Bunoo, woman, a courtezan.
Hajee Dem Mahomed, a milk vendor.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, a merchant.
Faiz Mahomed Shabooodin, an embroiderer and silk cloth seller.
Ramdass Vundravundass, and Mowjee Vundravundass, lately traded as cloth merchants under the name and firm of Vundravundass Runsord.
Goverdhun Dwarkadass, and Dhurumsey Dwarkadass, who lately traded under the name and firm of Woodoowjee Dwarkadass, as piece goods dealers.
Khundoo Gungajee, and Mancoojee Gungajee, bullock cart drivers.
Muthoora, woman, and Casee, woman, courtesans.
Dejee Rowjee, an English writer.
Jamal Casum, hay and grass seller.
Mitha Anundjee, employed in the service of Jugjivun Bhugwan.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom

Via Turkey, 6th September, 3-15 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit 24 hours, 25 minutes.

Via Russia, 6th September, 6-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th September, 7-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th September, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 8 minutes.

Via Russia, 6th September, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hours 45 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th September, 4-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 6th to 9 P.M. of the 7th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	8 40	0 8
,, Calcutta	21 24	3 43
,, Madras	1 50	0 43
,, Galle	6 0	0 35

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

AT the High Court yesterday, the case of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank *v.* Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee was heard before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,250, the amount due in respect of a call of £10 per share made by the Court of Chancery in July 1870. This was understood to be a representative case, the decision in which was to govern a large number of other cases; and the Court was crowded during the day by many of the shareholders against whom the Bombay agent of the liquidators had taken proceedings. Mr. Green and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the defendant. The main issue raised was, whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the amount claimed or any part thereof. The Advocate General had not concluded his address for the defendant when the Court rose; and the case will be resumed to-day.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

WE (*Madras Mail*) learn by special telegram that Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation by Sir Colley Scotland, of the Chief Justiceship of Madras, and to appoint Sir Walter Morgan, the Chief Justice of the High Court, North-West Provinces, to the Madras Justiceship. Sir Walter, who is married, was nominated to the Bench of the High Court, North-West Provinces, on the constitution of that court in the middle of 1866. He will draw the same pay in Madras, viz., Rs. 5,000 per mensem, as he is now drawing in the North-West. The Puisne Judges of his present court are the Hon. Messrs. A. Ross, J. B. Pearson, C. A. Turner, R. Spankie, and C. D. Turnbull.

THE COMMITTEE AT NAGODE.

A SHORT time ago we stated that a committee had been ordered to assemble at Nagode, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, commanding the Royal Artillery at this station, to inquire into the conduct of an officer lately dismissed from the Settlement Commission, with a view to the Commander-in-Chief's being able to form an opinion as to whether the circumstances of the case precluded his being permitted to return to military duty. We now learn that the five officers ordered to join the committee are assembled at Nagode, and are unable to proceed with the investigation because the principal witnesses are not forthcoming, the *détenus* being meanwhile in a most miserable uncomfortable condition. One officer writes—"Here we have been for the last eight days, kicking our heels doing nothing, because proper arrangements have not been made to ensure the prompt and punctual gathering of all parties concerned in the court of inquiry. There are four officers living at the dâk bungalow; two have to sleep on the damp floor, there being only two beds, with only one *chillumchee* for the lot: but for the kindness of the officers of the 6th M. N. I. they would have no food: how much longer this delay is to continue I know not." This is not creditable to the "authorities."—*Pioneer.*

CHOLERA ON BOARD SHIPS.

THE following Circular by the Board of Trade, No. 486, dated the 7th August 1871, regarding cholera, with the Order in Council, is published for general information in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

CIRCULAR No. 486.

Board of Trade, 7th August 1871.

CHOLERA.

Appended hereto is the copy of an Order in Council, directing that ships, on board of which any person has been attacked by cholera during the voyage, shall not enter any port or place in the United Kingdom until the clothes and bedding of such person shall have been destroyed.

Care should be taken that shipmasters understand this obligation, and the further obligation of disinfecting the berths of cholera patients, and all things besides clothes and bedding likely to carry infection.

All cases of cholera should be entered in the official log, and a list of all articles destroyed.

In the case of sending a dying of cholera at a foreign port, the Consul will give directions for the destruction of the clothing, &c., of the deceased, which should never be sent to the United Kingdom.

(Sd.) THOMAS GRAY.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of August 1871.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

PRESENT.—Lord President, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Forster.

Whereas pursuant to an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter seventy-eight, and of "The Sanitary Act, 1866," and of "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," and of every other power in them vested, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council did, on the twenty-ninth day of July now last past, and on the third of this instant August, make and publish certain orders: And whereas it has seemed expedient to their Lordships, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Acts or otherwise in them vested, to make a further order touching the disease in the said recited orders mentioned:

Now, therefore, the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council do, by virtue of the aforesaid powers, order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. No master of any ship in which, during the voyage and before the arrival thereof at any port of the United Kingdom, any person has been attacked with or died of cholera shall bring his ship into any such port until he has destroyed the clothing and bedding of all persons who shall so have died or had an attack of cholera on board such vessel during such voyage.

2. In this order the term "ship" includes vessel or boat:

The term "master" includes the officer or person for the time being in charge or command of a ship:

The term "cholera" includes choleraic diarrhœa.

3. The terms "clothing and bedding" mean and include all clothing and bedding in actual use and worn or used by the person attacked as aforesaid at the time of and during such attack.

4. Every person offending against this order shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

5. The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(Sd.) EDMUND HARRISON.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

THE *Gazette of India* of Saturday contains the following:—

The latest intelligence received from Bengal, dated the 1st September, is that in Bhaugulpore the floods are subsiding. Great damage has been done to the rain crops, but there is no distress.

In Cuttack 9·49 cents of rain only have fallen during the last fortnight. The prospects are good, but rain is wanted.

From the North-Western Provinces, the latest intelligence, also dated the 1st September, is that at Allahabad the rain-fall on the night of the 31st amounted to 1·60. Prospects favourable.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 6th Sept., 12-2 P.M.; via Russia, 7th Sept., 1-7 P.M. Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 6th Sept., 3-25 P.M.; via Russia, 6 h Sept., 8-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

INDIAN ITEMS.

VENDORS OF FRUITS AND SWEETMEATS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—The *Koh-i-Noor* states that at most railway stations vendors of fruits and sweetmeats pay a fee of ten to fifteen rupees for permission to sell their wares on the platform. These men charge high prices and sell bad and unwholesome food. It is suggested that these vendors should be made to sign an engagement to supply good, wholesome articles at current rates. We should like to know if the railway really grants these licenses for "ten or fifteen rupees;" if it does, it surely could not be difficult to stipulate for better provisions being sold at more reasonable rates; if it does not, the inauguration of some such system would surely be profitable both to the company and the passengers. —*Pioneer.*

SCHOOL INSPECTORS AT THE BAR.—A report having been made to the Director of Public Instruction, that one of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the 2nd Division, has been admitted to practise as a vakeel in the Civil Court of his district, and that another officer of the same grade has also applied for admission as a pleader, without, in either case, having obtained the permission of their departmental superiors, the Director has represented the matter to Government, and suggested that an order should be passed calling upon the Civil Judges not to admit as vakeels in their courts persons employed in the service of Government, without the permission of the head of the department in which they may be serving.—*Madras Mail.*

SUBSTITUTING WATER FOR SPIRITS.—At the Town Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Campbell resumed the hearing of the case against Casavaloo Chetty, who was charged, under section 424 of the Indian Penal Code, with fraudulently and dishonestly removing property from a bonded warehouse, and, under section 216 of Act VI. of 1863, with making a false declaration. Mr. Prichard, the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner denied the charges against him, and produced two witnesses. One of the witnesses was a clerk who had been in the employ of the prisoner, and he stated that he never saw the prisoner enter the warehouse. The other witness was a shopkeeper who had his place of business opposite to the prisoner's shop, and he also said that he did not see the prisoner enter the warehouse. But his Worship, from the evidence which had been given by the witnesses for the prosecution, was satisfied that the prisoner was guilty under section 424 of the Indian Penal Code of having dishonestly and fraudulently removed spirits from the bonded warehouse. His Worship said that he was prepared to sentence the prisoner under section 424 of the Penal Code, but he felt diffident to sentence the prisoner on the charge that was brought against him under section 216 of Act VI. of 1863. The state of the prisoner's health was not good, and, it appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner had been in a position where the temptation to commit the offence of which he was guilty was very great. His Worship called the attention of the Government Solicitor to the fact that the prisoner held a license to retail liquors, and did retail liquors in a room adjacent to that in which the goods were bonded. His Worship thought that the Custom House authorities acted indiscreetly in allowing liquors to be bonded next to a room in which the owner of the goods in bond held a license to sell liquors. After what fell from the bench, and considering the state of the prisoner's health, the Government Solicitor did not press the charge under section 216 of Act VI. of 1863, and his Worship sentenced the prisoner only under section 424 of the Indian Penal Code to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200 rupees, in default, to three months' further rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Times.*

THE OPIUM BLIGHT.

(*Englishman.*)

THE enquiries that have been made on the subject seem to have thrown very little light on the cause of the opium blight which has this year led to so serious a falling off in the expected outturn. Microscopic examination has in no case shown the presence of either blight-insect or oidium, and the plants appear to have withered up from want of nourishment. The natives explain the origin of the blight:—

"In the latter end of October, after the sowings had commenced, and all hope and expectation of rain had vanished, we were visited by an unusually heavy downpour, extending over a period of eight and, and in some places, ten days. The ground saturated the land that the sowings had to be postponed to a later period than customary, the first sowings being generally destroyed. In the beginning of February great heat prevailed, accompanied by easterly winds and cloudy weath r; and the strength of the soil having been washed out of the land by the heavy rain in October, the plant growing on it was thus rendered m re than usually susceptible to the injurious influence of this heat. The severe storms, accompanied by hail and heavy rain, which occurred in the end of February and beginning of March, tended to increase the havoc committed by the blight, and washed out the juice from the capsules before it could be gathered."

There seems little doubt that the cause of the evil must have been meteorological. Unfortunately all plants seem to have been more or less injured, so that we can hardly hope that next year's crop will be entirely unaffected by it. We observe that trial sowings of Turkey seed have resulted in utter failure.

THE COMMANDS AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ALL sorts of rumours are flying about as to the disposal of the commands at the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and though we believe that the appointments have not yet been finally determined upon, we give the following guess from a contemporary:—

As yet the subordinate commands have not actually been filled up, but it is now generally understood that the following officers will command the Cavalry Brigades:—General Reynell, commanding the Agra Brigade; Colonel C C Fraser, V C, C B, 11th Hussars; and Colonel Watson, late of the 13th B C, now of the Central India Horse. The Brigades of Infantry will probably be commanded by Colonels according to seniority. As to the Artillery, a rumour is afloat that Colonel Johnson will command the whole force present with the Camp.

Dr. Huntley Gordon, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Meerut Division, will, it is said, be the Principal Medical Officer in Camp—*Englishman.*

INVENTIONS.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expenses of copying:—

No. 531.—Mr. J. Davidson, of Debroghur, Upper Assam, tea planter, for cleansing rhea or other Indian fibres.

No. 541.—Mr. H. H. Henson, 24, Lawrence Pountney Lane, in the city of London, for new or improved manufacture of fences, paling, and such like enclosures of sheet iron and other metal.

No. 543.—Mr. James Chandler, of Mile End Road, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, for improvements in apparatus for drawing and preventing waste of water from pipes, mains, cisterns, or other sources, for domestic or other purposes, also for waterclosets.

No. 547.—Mr Joseph Nicolls, first class boiler-maker, of Hill's Dockyard, Lower Colaba, Bombay; and Mr. Richard Parsons, engineer Lower Colaba; for raising steam termed "iron pot boiler and furn

loved a victory of kindness better than any of sword or musket, learned their rude speech—listened to their legends—showed them how to shoot three or four tigers in a morning—gave them feasts when they were well, and doctored them when they were ill—made himself a sort of educated sympathetic Bheel, to get at their hearts. He touched those hearts, too, so thoroughly, that there were by and by scores of the naked hillmen who would have died with pleasure in chase or fight for the "Lieutenant." At last he was actually venturous enough to organise a Bheel Corps, which did capital service as police, and in course of time he was able to report that during a whole twelvemonth there had not been a single case of robbery within a circuit of thirty miles. Was not this "conquest" indeed? And when the gentle, skilful subduer had thus exhibited his simple secret of unflinching determination mingled with unfailing tenderness and justice, why the rest of course was easy. Officers were sent to teach the reclaimed wild men agriculture, to help them to obtain bullocks and implements, and to settle their disputes and difficulties. The region which in 1800 had been a jungle of robbers was turned into quiet colonies of husbandmen by 1830, and a better set of "salvages" cannot now be seen than Outram's tamed Bheels.

Such he was in peace. In war, or when moved to indignation by some cowardly or dishonourable deed, he was most terrible in his anger. There was nothing, indeed, "soft" about the gentleness of Outram; nothing flaccid, or merely "good-natured." No one held life cheaper at need, no one held it dearer in principle, and both because of his high and true ideal of human existence. Every one knows how his keen sense of honour flashed out in lightning-like fury when he refused the thirty thousand rupees, his share of the booty of the Sindh war, because in his conscience he held that war to be unjust. And yet a little while before, being "on duty" as the Residency of Hyderabad, and threatened with death, he had calmly faced all the Ameers of Sindh and their army, rather than budge an inch when duty bade him stay. Every one knows, too, that act of matchless grace and chivalry when, marching up to Lucknow with Havelock, whom he had relieved at Cawnpore, he forebore to claim his obvious right as superior officer but, "in gratitude and admiration for the brilliant deeds of arms of the General and his gallant troops," as he said, waived his own rank, and marched along as "Civil Commissioner" merely, and "Military Volunteer." This is one of the tales that make war beautiful, and bring back to us the best and purest of Launcelot and Sir Galahad. We will add one little story that shows Outram's bearing towards his subalterns. In the Southern Maharatta war, on an occasion of great moment, when he was advancing against a very numerous enemy, he gave a young officer orders to lead a detachment through a bamboo belt far on the left, cutting his way with axes. In the thick of the action the officer, impatient at losing the fight, and, as he thought, doing no good at all, rode hastily back to the General, and said, "Sir, we are not halfway through the bamboos." Outram's face was awful. "What were your orders?" he thundered. "To make my road through," the young officer replied nervously. "Make it!" response did Outram, and rode forward into the fight. Long after all had ended in victory, the subaltern marched into quarters with his men, and dolefully reported himself. "Ah!" quoth Outram, all alight with gentleness again, "are you through? There is the only bottle of beer to be found in camp; I have kept it expressly for you. I thought you would either be mislaid or cut to pieces by them. You beat them as much as I did, boy. Only next time obey first, and ask questions afterwards." Such was he—this perfect, finished hero, whose countenance all may now scan as they daily pace the Embankment—unsparing equally of himself and of others, where duty bade, but never once forgetful of courtesy—never overlooking a claim keeping his impetuous, splendid courage, as swords keep their temper, for the moment of strife, and wearing at other times those bright and rare personal virtues, as the hilt and scabbard of a good weapon are sometimes crusted with jewels. In latter days—we must add this trait even at the cost of our metaphor—he used no sword at all in battle, but was wont to ride in to the "middle of it" among his men with nothing save a walking-stick. He died eight winters ago, of duty more than years, a splendid example of life gloriously lived. It is good to be reminded of him again and constantly by this bronze statue, nor, while we have the breed of such men—valiant and pitiful, upright, sweet in manners, and stern in honour—will the age of chivalry ever be dead, or England cease to be England.

THE MEETING AT GASTEIN.

The movements of the Emperors of Germany and Austria and their Ministers are attracting a good deal of attention on the Continent. The interview between the two Emperors, which, it was announced recently, was to take place at Gastein, took place at Ischl on Saturday. The Emperor William was received at the station of Wels by the Emperor Francis Joseph. After a cordial greeting on both sides the two sovereigns entered the same carriage and continued the journey to Ischl, where they spent several hours on Sunday driving about, and after an early dinner together the Emperor William left for Gastein. On his way to Ischl on Friday the Emperor met the King of Bavaria at Schwandorf. The King was received by the Emperor, we are told, with a cordial embrace. On their arrival at Ratisbon, at six o'clock in the evening, both monarchs proceeded to the Golden Cross Hotel, where the King stayed for a quarter of an hour, and then took his departure. The city of Ratisbon was gaily decorated. The vocal societies sang patriotic songs in front of the Emperor's Hotel, and a torchlight procession, in which the fire brigade participated, closed the proceedings. Prince Bismarck is on his way to Gastein, and it is said that the Emperor of Austria will shortly go thither also. Count Beust has already arrived, and on Tuesday had a two hours' interview with the Emperor William. The interview of the two sovereigns at Ischl, it is reported, was of a personal character; but an important political conference is said to be now contemplated. One of the questions to be considered is supposed to be the state of affairs in Roumania. The course taken by the Parliament at Bucharest with respect to the debts incurred by the State towards the proprietors of the railways in the Principalities is considered to be equivalent to repudiation. Most of the stock which amounts to £10,000,000 sterling, is in German hands, and Prince Bismark is said to be anxious to persuade the Austrian Government to bring influence to bear upon the Roumanians so as to induce them to fulfil their engagements. The policy of Austria, it is believed, will depend upon the course taken by Russia in the matter. The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* regards the meeting of the Emperors as a pledge for the continuance of good relations between Austria and Germany. A Paris telegram says the interview is looked upon there "with indifference," adding, however, that an alliance of Austria with Germany might be followed by an alliance of France with Russia. General Leffo, the new French Minister at St. Peersburg, is represented as "much pleased with the reception he has met with from the Czar, who has formally assured him that no treaty exists between him and the Emperor of Germany."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MR. FAWCETT ON THE MINISTRY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the resumption of the debate on the amendments made on the Army Regulation Bill, on Tuesday August 15,—

Mr. Fawcett, who said that nothing could more conclusively prove the state into which public business had fallen than the fact that this—perhaps the most important subject that had been presented for the consideration of the present House of Commons—came on for discussion at half-past 11 o'clock on the night of the 10th of August. There was no use in concealing from themselves unpleasant truths. Any one who watched the state of public opinion out of doors must come to this conclusion, that the events of the Session had sorely tried the faith of the public in Parliamentary institutions. (Hear, hear.) He was not going over the melancholy recital of the faults, the errors, and the blunders of the present Government. But not only had we an ineffective and inefficient Administration; the evil did not stop there, for we, unfortunately, had also a feeble Opposition. Not long ago the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in eccentric tones declared, with the approval, certainly, of more than one member not sitting on his own side of the House, that against the liberties of Parliament there had been a shameful and discreditable conspiracy. But he had not the courage of his opinions, or he would have given to independent members an opportunity of expressing their views upon the acts that he complained of. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he was bound to say that, from the first, he had objected to the recent to Prerogative, and if ever he had entertained any doubts as to the want of wisdom displayed by the Government upon this question, they would have been removed by the speech of the Solicitor-General the other night. As he listened to that speech, it seemed to him that no such remarks had been made in the House of Commons for at least a century by a Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) No doubt, if Prerogative were appealed to, we might be living theoretically under a dictatorship, but if such views of the Prerogative were endorsed by the Ministry as that the House of Commons had nothing whatever to do with the Army, then the dictatorship ceased to be theoretical, and became a practical and serious fact. (Hear, hear.) Now, what had occurred on this question? The other night, after the hon. member for Finsbury had delivered a speech of rare ability (cheers,) the Government did not condescend to give an answer until the Solicitor-General had to be almost dragged up for the purpose of replying. (Hear.) Now he knew very well the defence of the Government. It was that there were three or four things which might have been done, each of which would have been more serious and have involved greater evils than the course which they adopted. But nothing could be more deceptive, nothing more misleading than such an argument. The analysis of the Solicitor-General was by no means exhaustive. He did not vouchsafe, for instance, to tell the House why, if Purchase were to be abolished by the act of the Crown alone, the House had not been asked at the beginning of the Session to agree to an Address asking Her Majesty to abolish the Purchase system, and at the same time assuring Her Majesty that the amount of money necessary to give compensation to officers would be voted by Parliament. (Hear, hear.) That course, if adopted, would have been the act of the House, not of the individual Minister (hear, hear,) and it would have removed many of the objections which were felt to the exercise of the Prerogative. He was told that the Prime Minister had acted on his individual responsibility, and that he had not come down to give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the course about to be pursued, because, forsooth, it would waste two nights of the Ballot debate! Two nights of the Ballot debate! As if there had not been time enough wasted on that question! (Hear, hear.) Was the Ballot debate for one moment to be compared in importance with the discussion of an act which, if drawn into a precedent, would strike a fatal blow at Parliamentary independence? (Hear, hear.) The defence of the Government would be that the House of Commons had virtually approved of what they did, because by large and repeated majorities it had voted in favour of the abolition of Purchase. (Hear, hear.) But to that argument he begged to give the most emphatic and positive denial. Scores of men in that House—and he was one of them—had voted in favour of the abolition of Purchase as an abstract resolution who would rather have seen Purchase continued for the next ten years than have seen a Liberal Minister resort to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative. (Loud cheers.) The Prime Minister had no right whatever to assume that every one who voted with him for the abolition of Purchase and was anxious to see it abolished by the intervention of Parliament would have been equally prepared and equally anxious to see it abolished by Royal authority. (Hear, hear.) The set argument would, of course, be used that those who objected to this act of the Ministry should have come down and moved a vote of censure. But nothing could be more unfair than for the Government first to do a certain thing, and then say that the House approved it because no one came forward to move a vote of censure. Such an argument struck fatally at the independence of Parliament, for every one knew that a question involving a vote of censure was never decided on its merits. A remarkable instance of this had been afforded during the present Session when the amended Budget was introduced. He ventured to say that not only were members on the opposite side unanimously opposed to the financial proposals of the Government, but an immense number of members on the Ministerial side were equally opposed to the doctrine that the national demands ought to be met by a tax levied upon one particular class. Scores had said that if the Budget were protested against it would involve a Ministerial crisis. It was the same with regard to the Royal Warrant. It was idle to say it was unanimously approved because no vote of censure had been moved. Such a motion would have come in the middle of the Ballot Bill debate, and constituencies would have complained of those who voted for it on the ground that they were stopping the Ballot Bill. Thus the question could never have been considered on its merits, and no true decision could have been arrived at. The only way open to the Government was to propose an address to the Crown, but that, unfortunately, had been neglected. He knew the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in this case had been popular with some out of doors, and especially with those in the House who hold radical opinions. But with all deference to his political friends he said their conduct had been hasty and ill-advised. (Hear, hear.) They were laying down the doctrine that a Minister having a majority at his back represented the majority of the country, and that such a Minister might exercise the Royal Prerogative with impunity. But the political cards might be shuffled. In the course of a few years a Tory Prime Minister might have a majority, and he would have the same rights as the present Prime Minister to assume that he represented the majority of the country, and he might exercise the Royal Prerogative in a manner displeasing to the present majority, who, if consistent, would be unable to protest. Two cases might be cited to show this was not impossible. Three or four years ago each great party was bidding high for the Ultramontane Irish vote. (Hear, hear.) Each vied with the other in offers for it; and he remembered how deeply both were implicated in the matter. Did not the Chief Liar" from Mr. Gladstone.) At that time he happened to have a motion on the paper favouring the abolition of University Tests in Ireland, a matter which the right hon. gentleman now declared involved a great and a just principle entirely approved by him. Anticipating a coup out, he was careful to put the motion down first; but the Whips of each party stood at the door of the House; the subject was declared inconvenient, and, although 160 members were known to be in the lobbies, the House was counted out at 20 minutes past 4. Suppose at a time when these bids were being made for the Ultramontane vote the Government had introduced a bill giving a charter to a Catholic College, and a minority in this House resisted such a proposal because the session was expiring, and used the forms of the House for the purpose. Suppose under these circumstances the Government had withdrawn the bill and done the work by Royal Prerogative, alleging as a reason that the vast majority of the House approved their scheme, and they could not wait to conciliate a minority. How could such a proceeding be objected to if this were approved? There was another case in which the same thing might occur. Suppose a bill had been introduced by the Government to sell all the Crown Lands some four or five years ago, when open spaces were not so popular as now. Probably that measure would have been supported by a majority of the House, and the obstructing minority might have been defied by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative. Parliamentary forms were useful to prevent a minority being trampled on, and the independence of an Assembly being destroyed; but once the use of the Royal Prerogative was sanctioned the action of the minority would be rendered useless, and the independence of Parliament would be ignored. He knew that his Radical friends would say it was not the minority of the House of Commons, but the House of Lords that was being set at defiance. In the colloquial phraseology of an hon. friend, the Prime Minister had given the House of Lords a slap in the face, and he would receive for it the homage of a grateful country. None would suspect him of aristocratic proclivities; none objected more strongly and earnestly than he to the principle of an Hereditary Legislature, but he protested with all the earnestness in his power at a great constitutional question being dealt with in this manner. It was neither fair nor just that this House should delight in the discomfiture of a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. No one who observed the signs of the times could fail to acknowledge the importance of requiring questions to be decided in a broad and statesmanlike manner; and that being so, he objected to any question being disposed of in a convulsive and spasmodic manner. Could anything prove more conclusively the unsatisfactory relations of the two Houses than the occurrences of this Session? When Parliament was first summoned it suited the Prime Minister to use the House of Lords; now that they opposed him he chose to use against them a weapon which was the opprobrium of the Stuarts, and had been protested against by the greatest champions of English liberty for centuries past. The University Tests Bill—a measure far more popular in the country than the Army Bill—was sent up to the House of Lords to be summarily rejected last Session. Early in the present Session, the Prime Minister, anxious to preserve a few remnants of ecclesiasticism, became deferential to the House of Lords, and forbad the alteration of the bill, contrary to the wish of the majority of his supporters. A few months passed by; the House of Lords, without doing anything so drastic as that they had done with the University Tests Bill, merely expressed with felt by many in this House holding Liberal opinions, that before they abolished Purchase the scheme of the Government should be before them. Immediately the Prime Minister ceased to be deferential, and met them with a *coup d'état*. A great question could not be settled in that way; it must be dealt with sooner or later, and the sooner the better for the future of their country and its constitution. Some might ask him whether he was prepared constantly to see the wishes of the House of Commons frustrated by an irresponsible branch of the Legislature, and whether he was prepared to see the Liberal majority in one House constantly overriden by a Conservative majority in the other. He answered "No;" but desired to add an explanation of his meaning. No one could fail to notice the growth of a movement in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords. At present it might be likened to a stream which, if wisely used, might be diverted to beneficial purposes; but if neglected for a few years it would gather in force and become uncontrollable; history would repeat itself, and it would again be proved that the greatest friends of extreme changes were not those who held extreme opinions, but those who unwisely resisted timely reforms. By describing the relations of the two Houses as unsatisfactory he did not refer simply to the rejection by one branch of the Legislature of measures approved by the other; he referred more particularly to the position of the Peers themselves. What did the House of Commons require of highminded men in the other House? He instanced a noble lord formerly sitting in this House, with whom he seldom agreed, but whom he always admired for his remarkable powers and his fearless independence. Possibly against his will, that noble lord had been transferred to the other House, and now if he gave conscientious expression to his opinions, and voted according to his convictions, he was told that he was forcing on a revolutionary crisis; and this must be his fate, it seemed, unless he ceased to be politically active. If, as our political changes tended to universal suffrage, a false democracy were to be created not representing the whole people, but bare majorities, then he would be the last to desire the abolition of the House of Lords, and would do his utmost to strengthen it. The manner of doing this would not be difficult. However great their ability and virtues, their intellectual gifts or services to the country, our countrymen were virtually excluded from a political career unless they were prepared to enough for a peerage, to squander thousands in a contested election, or, what was worse and more demoralizing, would accept the shibboleth of a political party. Consequently, many of the best men in the country were excluded from a political life despite the acknowledged canon that as many as possible should be encouraged to take an interest in public affairs. No more conclusive indication of the unsatisfactory state of affairs and of the gradual passing away of patriotism and of all high public virtues could be required than the best men of the country were excluded from politics. He therefore desired to see a second Chamber constituted by the best men in the country being gathered together independently of party favour; their claim to the position being distinguished service rendered to the State. It was most difficult to say how they should be selected. Any man who had discharged a public position with satisfaction to the State was entitled to claim a senatorial position, independently of the favour of any political party. Thus men might be admitted to this second Chamber who had been colonial governors, who had occupied high positions in India, who had been judges for so many years, who had distinguished themselves in the Army and the Navy, or attained high positions in science, philosophy, or art. With such a Chamber the people would not be angry if it tempered the acts of the Lower House. The people were angry with the present Upper Chamber because they objected to the principle of hereditary legislation; because they objected to the principle that some men were born to govern others. A Chamber, such as he had described, would command the respect of the people, because its right to existence would be founded on personal merit. It was personal merit that a second Chamber should represent just as the popular Chamber represented popular feeling; and all who dealt with these questions must remember that the wider the suffrage became and the more democratic the representative Chamber became the more it would represent popular feeling, and the more it required to be linked with a second Chamber commanding the respect of the people—a second Chamber constituted on some such model as the Roman Senate, of which it had been said that no national assembly probably that ever existed was so prudent and so sagacious. He trusted in expressing these opinions he had not concealed his thoughts. He was not in favour of abolishing the House of Lords as long as the House of Commons was constituted as at present. As long as the predominant majority in each constituency only was represented in the House of Commons, then, Radical as he was, he hoped to see the hands of the second Chamber greatly widened and greatly strengthened. The alternative was fundamentally to change the principle of representation in the House so as to form a true democracy representing all persons. In candour, he was bound to admit that he sympathized with the action of the Lords on the subject of the Army Bill. He had never given a single vote in its favour, for although no one could be more opposed to Purchase than himself, he would rather see it continued for seven years longer than assist the introduction into the government of the Army of that baneful and demoralizing influence, political patronage. (Hear, hear.) He would repeat before his constituents—even if his election depended on it—that he would infinitely prefer Purchase to the blighting, benumbing influence of political patronage introduced into the Army. Political patronage demoralized the members of that House and the constituencies, and that demoralization spread over the whole community. And the reason why he had refused to give a single vote in favour of the Army Bill was simply that he could never get from the Treasury bench a clear and distinct statement as to what they would do if Purchase were to be abolished. He had only distinctly told him that political patronage would have nothing to do with promotion in the Army, then he should have cordially supported the bill. That being his feeling, it was natural for him to a certain extent to sympathize with what had been done in another place when they failed to obtain more information and to extract from the Minister whether or not political patronage would in future have anything to do with Army promotion. When the announcement of the Royal Warrant was first made in that House an instinctive feeling told him that what had been done was in the main nor just; but, finding how much the act was approved by politicians of far greater experience than himself, he had felt that a premature condemnation would have been unbecoming and ill-advised. He had certainly thought that the leaders of the Opposition would have afforded to independent members an early opportunity of expressing their opinions on that great constitutional question. (Hear, hear.) In that, however, he had been disappointed, and late as it was, he availed himself of the present occasion to say what he had done. Political life had taught him that there were certain cardinal moral maxims alike applicable to the humblest affairs of private life and to the highest affairs of the State; and if those who so loudly cheered that appeal to Royal Prerogative had only remembered that it was well to do as they would be done by, the supporters of the Prime Minister would have disapproved what they so warmly applauded. He ventured to assert that if things had been changed in that House, if the great parties had crossed over, and the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire had appealed to Royal Prerogative, they would have heard—from a quarter which he need not more particularize—eloquent and passionate denunciations about that high handed act of a Tory Minister (hear, hear); and that denunciation would certainly have been cheered by some who had approved that Royal Warrant. Those being his opinions, he hoped the House would not deem the protest he ventured to make either inappropriate or ill-timed, for he thought that those who held advanced opinions should above all things be careful never to sacrifice to party either justice or consistency. (Hear, hear.)

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 18th August, 1871.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieutenant Benjamin Lee Guinness to be Captain, by purchase, vice W. W. Hartopp, who retires, dated 19th August, 1871.

Cornet Charles George, Lord Kilmarnock, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Guinness, dated 19th August 1871.

Cornet Lord Henry A. G. Somerset to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dudley Francis, Earl of Guilford, who retires, dated 19th August.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Young Darracott Scott, C.B., on the Seconded List, has been permitted to retire upon full-pay, dated 19th August, 1871.

Second Captain Charles Edmund Webber to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Charles John Darrah, deceased, dated 22nd June, 1871.

Lieutenant Arthur Blayney Coddington to be Second Captain, vice Webber, dated 22nd June, 1871.

Lieutenant Richard Nicolls Buckle, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice Coddington, dated 22nd June, 1871.

Lieutenant Albert Charles Smith, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant.

The surname of the Lieutenant appointed on the 2nd August, 1871, is Wells, and not Wills, as stated in the Gazette of the 1st August, 1871.

Coldstream Guards—Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Ronald George Elidor Campbell to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable Frederick Arthur Wellesley, who resigns that appointment, dated 19th August, 1871.

1st Foot—Ensign Herbert William Goldsworthy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ernest Alexander Morant, who retires, dated 19th August, 1861.

2nd Foot—Captain Francis John Percy to be Major without purchase, vice J. G. Weir, made Supernumerary on being appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General in India, dated 10th May, 1871.

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Crawford to be Captain, without purchase, vice Herry, dated 10th May, 1871.

Lieutenant George Herbert Woolard to be Captain, without purchase, vice Crawford whose promotion, on 1st July, 1871, has been cancelled, dated 1st July, 1871.

Ensign William Gun Collis, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Woodard, dated 1st July, 1871.

3rd Foot—Staff Surgeon William Collis to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Teevan, appointed to the 30th Foot, dated 19th August, 1871.

5th Foot—Lieutenant George Rowan Hamilton has been permitted to retire upon temporary half-pay, dated 19th August, 1871.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Martin Paterson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Taylor, who has returned to regimental duty, dated 24th July, 1871.

18th Foot—Ensign Arthur John Milner to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Burnaby, transferred to the 70th Foot, dated 9th August, 1871.

25th Foot—Ensign Charles William Gray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry H. Preston Powell, who retires, dated 19th August, 1871.

26th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Carpenter, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Gray, M.D., appointed to the Staff, dated 19th August, 1871.

30th Foot—Surgeon Thomas Teevan, from 3rd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Alfred Hooper, appointed to the Staff, dated 19th August, 1871.

44th Foot—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Moore Kirkwood to be Assistant-Surgeon, dated 19th August, 1871.

47th Foot—Lieutenant Eyare King, from half pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Lang, who retires upon temporary half-pay, dated 19th August, 1871.

59th Foot—Ensign Montague James to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 19th August, 1871.

70th Foot—Lieutenant George F. Green to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Edward Couper, who retires, dated 9th August, 1871.

Lieutenant Richard Briones Burnaby, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Green, dated 9th August, 1871.

75th Foot—Ensign James John Burke Menzies, from the 23rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Woodward, promoted, dated 19th August, 1871.

95th Foot—Ensign Pelham James Maitland to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 19th August, 1871.

101st Foot—Lieutenant Arthur C. Maurice to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Stockley, promoted, dated 22nd June, 1871.

104th Foot—Captain Alfred William Ducat, from the 106th Foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Campbell Richardson, who exchanges, dated 19th August, 1871.

106th Foot—Captain Robert Campbell Richardson, from the 104th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. W. Ducat, who exchanges, dated 19th August, 1871.

193th Foot—Ensign Ernest Armond Barclay to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Greenaway, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, dated 6th June, 1871.

Medical Department—Surgeon Alfred Hooper from the 30th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice William Collis, appointed to the 3rd Foot, dated 19th August 1871.

Assistant-Surgeon John Gray, M.D., from the 26th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Carpenter, M.D., appointed to the 26th Foot, dated 19th August, 1871.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Octavius Salusbury, C.B., retired upon a pension, late of 101st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, dated 19th August, 1871.

Brevet-Colonel Henry Young Darracott Scott, C.B., retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-General, dated 19th August, 1871.

Paymaster Alexander Aitken Ross, 17th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain, dated 17th July, 1871.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Octavius Salusbury, C.B., half-pay, late 101st Foot, has been permitted to retire on a pension, dated 19th August, 1871.

Lieutenant John Jordan, half-pay, late 107th Foot, has been permitted to commute his military allowance, dated 27th July, 1871.

India Office, 17th August, 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Williams Sanders, Bengal Infantry, dated 20th November, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Price Clarkson, Bengal Infantry, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Montriou, Bombay Infantry, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lenox James Farquharson, Bengal Cavalry, dated 3rd January 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry, dated 9th January, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Kay Moffat, Bengal Infantry, dated 15th February, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Lowman Peaster, Bengal Infantry, dated 8th March, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Evan Murray MacGregor, Bombay Cavalry, dated 21st April, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Need, Bengal Infantry, dated 14th April, 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Richard Jenkins, Bengal Cavalry, dated 20th February, 1871.

Major Charles Nedham, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 28th February, 1871.

To be Major.

Captain Alexander Asdell Gordon, Madras Cavalry, dated 20th January, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Humfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, dated 26th September 1868.

Lieutenant James McKay MacDonald, Madras Infantry, dated 28th September, 1870.

Lieutenant James Kelly, Madras Infantry, dated 28th September, 1870.

Lieutenant James L. N. Willis, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 13th November, 1870.

Lieutenant Henry John Nuthall, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 19th November, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, Bengal Infantry, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant William Stenhouse, Madras Infantry, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant William Willcocks, Bengal Infantry, dated 30th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Arthur C. Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps, dated 11th January, 1871.

Lieutenant James May, Bengal Infantry, dated 20th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Alexander Bredin, Madras Staff Corps, dated 11th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Willoughby Gab, Bombay Cavalry, dated 27th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Elphinstone Waters Begbie, Madras Infantry, dated 4th April, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Rawson Oxley, Madras Infantry, dated 4th April, 1871.

Lieutenant William Lancaster Ranking, Madras Infantry, dated 4th April, 1871.

Major George Richard Westmacott, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Captain Thomas Hawkins Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major in succession to General Richard Poolmore, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 25th July 1871.

Major Thomas Smith Warden, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel: Captain Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, to be Major in succession to Major-General J. Welchman, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 9th August, 1871.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Elliot Marshall, dated 9th December, 1870.

Major Francis Henry Hanmer, dated 9th December 1870.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas James, C.B., dated 9th December, 1870.

Major John Adam Tytler, V.C., dated 10th December 1870.

Major Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major Frederic James Stephenson, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Trevor Wheler, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Mangles James Brander, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major Frederick John Ellis, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major Frederick Ernest Laying, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major Samuel Dewe White, dated 10th December, 1870.

Major Samuel Black, dated 29th December, 1870.

Major Charles Henry Hall, dated 29th December, 1870.

Major John Cranford Millar, dated 29th December, 1870.

Major George Augustus Cuyler, dated 29th December, 1870.

Major Arthur Ellis, dated 29th December, 1870.

Major Frederick Duffin, dated 29th December, 1871.

Major Alexander Thomas Armstrong, dated 3rd January, 1871.

Major William Conrad Hamilton, dated 5th January, 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, John Francis Stafford, dated 12th January, 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Henry Barchard, C.B., dated 12th January, 1871.

Major Charles Chester Dandridge, dated 18th January, 1871.

Major Hugh Pigot Williams, dated 18th January, 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert Cogan Cross, dated 18th January, 1871.

Major Gordon Cavenagh, dated 18th January, 1871.

Major Henry Ramsay Wroughton, dated 20th January, 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Huntly Rothery Garden, dated 20th January, 1871.

Major James Williamson, dated 20th January, 1871.

Major William Paske, dated 11th February, 1871.

Major Patrick Maxwell, dated 11th February, 1871.

Major John Leven, dated 11th February, 1871.

Major William Charles Robert Myine, dated 20th February 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C.B., V.C., dated 28th February, 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward Ham. Langmore, dated 1st March 1871.

Major Edward Bertie Clay, dated 2nd March, 1871.

To be Majors.

Captain, Brevet Major, George Charles Depreel, dated 9th December 1870.

Captain, Brevet Major, Clement John Mead, dated 9th December 1870.

Captain Henry Roche Osborn, dated 9th December, 1870.

Captain Edward Henry Cassan Simpson, dated 9th December, 1870.

Captain George Bowen Cassan Simpson, dated 9th December, 1870.

Captain, Brevet-Major, John Hadow Jenkins, dated 10th December, 1870.

Captain Eugene Clutterbuck Impey, dated 10th December, 1870.

Captain William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, dated 10th December, 1870.

Captain Edward Thornbrough Sadler, dated 10th December, 1870.

Captain Laurence Henry Williams, dated 10th December, 1870.

Captain Gilbert James Pasley, dated 20th December, 1870.

Captain James Vere Hunt, dated 20th December, 1870.

Captain Charles Ferguson Sharpe, dated 20th December, 1870.

Captain Thomas Edward Vander-Gucht, dated 20th December, 1870.

Captain Brooke Rynd Chambers, dated 20th December, 1870.

Captain Clarence Comyn Taylor, dated 20th December, 1870.

Captain, Brevet-Major, Charles Tatham Hitchins, dated 7th January, 1871.

Captain Charles Edward Orman, dated 11th January, 1871.

Captain Halford Fellowes, dated 11th January, 1871.

Captain Charles Peter Hunter, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain John Gillespie, dated 29th January, 1871.

Captain Charles MacFarlane, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, John Pringle Sheriff, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain Alexander Howe Bramley, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain William Phaire, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain Lionel H. Planta De Hochpied Larpent, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain Frederick Macnaghten Armstrong, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain Archibald Edwards Campbell, dated 20th January, 1871.

Captain Thomas James Watson, dated 20th February, 1871.

Captain Mansfeldt George Smith, dated 10th April, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Howard James Barton, dated 26th October, 1870.

Lieutenant William Jackson Parker, dated 4th November, 1870.

Lieutenant John William Taylor, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Walter Ernest Forbes, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Francis William Collis, dated 10th December, 1870.

Lieutenant William Barron, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant William James Wemyss Muir, dated 11th December 1870.

Lieutenant George Buckley Stevens, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Clayton Turner Lane, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Edward Newberry, dated 11th December 1870.

Lieutenant William Saurin Brooke, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles McNeile, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant John Munro Sym, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Saugster De Fermoy Roche, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Arthur Gore Handcock, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant David Ross Clarke, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Stewart Pratt, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Alexander, dated 11th December, 1870.

Lieutenant William George Maitland, dated 26th December, 1870.

Lieutenant John Henry Baldwin, dated 26th December, 1870.

Lieutenant David Adamson, dated 5th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Wigram Battye Arthur Fergusson, dated 6th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Lindsey Henry George Becher, dated 6th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, dated 6th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Robert Mossley Boyce Thomas, dated 6th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Edmond Pipon Ommanney, dated 6th January, 1871.

Lieutenant, Brevet-Captain, Edward H. Ernest Kauntze, dated 7th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, dated 18th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Donald Darroch, dated 20th January, 1871.

Lieutenant James Salisbury Tait, dated 20th January, 1871.

Lieutenant, Brevet-Captain, Arthur C. Crookshank, dated 29th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Bridges, dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Steuart Colquhoun Mac Tier, dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant James Ludlow Ferris, dated 4th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Henry Williams John Senior, dated 4th March, 1871.

Lieutenant Alexander Baber Douglas, dated 20th April, 1871.

Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Bruce, dated 20th April, 1871.

BENGAL ARMY.

Late 1st European Cavalry.

Lieutenant Fendall Currie to be Captain, dated 14th September, 1870.

Late 3rd European Cavalry.

Lieutenant, Brevet-Captain, Henry Charles Kemble to be Captain, dated 22nd February, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Herbert Henry Paterson Cowper to be Captain, dated 25th January, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Charles Hyder Forster, dated 22nd August, 1870.

Lieutenant Alfred James Stead, dated 16th October, 1870.

Lieutenant Frank Bird Morris, dated 4th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Henry Wylie, dated 13th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Edward Millett Forbes, dated 5th January, 1871.

Lieutenant Arthur Benjamin Clare, dated 22nd February, 1871.